It is stated that Secretary B utwell is making arrangements s bring out a new loan at four and a half per cent, interest, ad that it will be officially assessmed at an early day; also but an agent of the Treasury has recently saited for Europe with authority to confer with capitalists respecting this nev can. The rate of interest which he is authorized to treat for

The Superintendent of the Money Order Division of the Post bilice Department, states that the growth of the system of ioney orders in the United States, which has been in operaon about fone years, is unprecedented. The amount of money ring over \$15,500,000, and during the fiscal year ending June, he tumber of orders required for this amount was about 200,600. The amount of the revenue to the Department from his source is very great, while the outlay is very small. This ioney order system might be introduced into our islands with eacht to the trade of every part of the group.

LOCAL COMMERCIAL

The only departures for foreign parts since our last, are the seing the last whaler of the season. The Idaha's cargo out will

The bark Cambridge, of the Hawalian Packet Line, is loadper for Portland, Oregon. The bark Ethan Atten, of the same ine, and the bark Comet, of the Regular Despatch Line, are onding for San Francisco, and will sail in about a week. The orig Byzantium is loading for Victoria. The brig Kamehameha P. will sail on Monday with supplies

The Banish bark Miranda proceeds to Baker's Island for a

The schooner Active has been placed upon the Kona and Knu route, Messes, Walker & Allen, Agents. The schooler Panahi has been put upon the Kohala and Hilo route, and her agency changed to Messrs. Castle & Cooke. The Cellector General of Customs has made up his table of

exports, from which we gather	the following s	tatistics:
The same of the sa	1809. 1,803.043 - 28,401 - 211,794 - 11,556 - 42,790 - 1004 - 29,788 - 85 - 1,878 - 100 - 38,958 - 2,683 - 45,542 - 20,489 - 17,890 - 131,725 - 8,971 - 89,842 - 24,004	For Year 1869 18,304.11 328,31 1,586,95 48.83 340.84 1,152 85,21 62 6,93 41 5,41 62,73 12,80 85,935 622,906 215,75: 153,734 80,843 40,91 81,639,091 80,843

COMMERCIAL ITEMS. The colored men in the neighborhood of Macon, Ga., have

Robert Wehrnan, the Saxon engineer, to whom the Chilenn The largest wrought iron beam ever rolled at a single heat is

A lot of Texan beef was received at New Orleans in a steamer order, after a voyage of five days.

The Marquis of Westminster, who has recently died, was The New Jersey cranberry crop in 1869, in Ocean county alone, is valued at two million five hundred thousand dollars! An acre of good cranb rry land is now estimated to be worth

Uran -This Territory has 65,000 square miles, population 120,000, not 5,000 of whom are Gentiles; has under cultivation gham, 7,000 in .-ot crops, 200 (in the southern section) in cotton, 800 in apple orchards, 1,000 in peaches, 75 in grapes, 195 in corrants, and 30,000 in mendow. They look upon cotton as a success for their own use. Ninety-four thousand acres were

The failure of Lockwood & Co., in New York, is said to avoive liabilities to the amount of six millions, the creditors of the house being largely wealthy Western men. The beautiful residence of Mr. Lockwood at Norwalk, Conn., valued at \$80,000, has been surrendered to his creditors, together with all personal property, and it is reported that his partners have folowed his example. Mr. Fowler, of Fowler & Co , whose fail-

Ships' Mails.

For San Francisco-Per bark Ethan Aller, January 15. For Lahatsa-Per Nettie Merrill, this day. For Kantlet-Per Ka Moi, to-day.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.

tr.	I Schr Mary, Kani, from Kanai.
	2-Schr Manuokawai, Makahi, from Maui,
	2-Schr Hokulele, Dudoit, from Molokai.
	3-Schr Luka, Hatfleid, from Kanai.
	3-Schr Hattie, Nika, from Kaual.
	3-Schr Faicy Queen, Smith, from Kauai.
	3-Selar Mary Ellen, Crane, from Mani.
	4 -Schr Marilda, Berrill, from Hawaii.
	5-Schr Nettie Merrill, Cluney, from Maul.
	5 -Schr Ka Moi, Powers, from Mani.
	5-Schr Jenny, Lambert, from Kauai.
	6-Schr Warwick, John Bull, from Molokal
	7 - Schr Moi Keiki, Nape, from Maui.
	7-Schr Active, Mellish, from Hawaii.
	7-Am whill Sea Breeze, Fisher, from sea.
	8-Schr Kinau, Wahis, from Mani.
	O Stell Renail, Comment to the Paragraph

DEPARTURES.

4 Sec. 1 and 1 Sec. 1 and 1 Sec. 1 and 1 a mannie, for Maul. Sour Hoku'ele, for Molokai. 7-Schr Mariida, Berrill, for Hawaii. 7-Schr Mary, for Kauni.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Amstrian ship-of-war Donau. Am ship Lorenzo, Foliansi ce, repairing. Danish bark Miranda, Karlowa, for Baker's Island. Haw bark Paica, Smith, C. A. Williams & Co., Agents. Brit brig Byzantiam, Calhoun, for Victoria, Walker & Allen, Am bark Cambridge, loading for Portland, Walker & Allen, Agents.

Am bark Ethan Allen, Snow, loading for San Francisco, Walkor & Allen, Agents

Am bark Comet, Fulier, loading for San Francisco, C. Brewer

& Co., Agents. Haw brig Kamehameha V, Rickman, C. A. Williams & Co. Agents.
Haw whale brig Comet, Perry & Co., Agents. Haw whale brig Kohola, Almy, E. Hoffschlagger & Co., Agts. Haw bark R W Wood, English, J. I. Dowsett, agent.

EXPORTS.

-Per	stmr Idaho, January 4th	-
4		
	: Domestic \$34,394	89
	461 9,861 713 2,000 2,933 1 489 540	-Per stmr Idaho, January 4th 461 Paddy, lbs

PASSENGERS.

Hyman, J W Pflager, Mrs. S. Dickson, M Dickson, Albert Kaso, Capt J Taber, A D Jenny, L Hungessor, Mr Aiken and wife, C L Richards, Capt W H Allen, M S Grinbaum, J McConnell, A Marks, M Cohen, Capt H Taylor, C W Jernegan, R Burrell, E Schou, Contre Admiral Baron A von Petz, Baron Frantenberg, Count Hunyady, Baron Benko, O Pflisterer, Schouberger, Czercy, Rev. T Harris, John Young, J C Glade, E C Macfarlane, Frank Perry, E Andrews, Pierro—34.

MARRIED.

CASTLE-COLEMAN-In this city, January 1, 1870, at the estilence of C. E. Williams, Esq., by the Rev. E. C. Bissell, Mr. C. A. CASTLE to Miss C. E. COLEMAN. No cards. BAILEY-HOBRON-At Grove Ranch, Makawao, Maui, De-

CHARLANEL-In Honolulu on the 2d inst., at 1 o'clock a. M., consumption, Mrs. MARIE ADRIENNE CHARLAMEL, aged

LARE—In this city, January 4, 1870, of pneumonia, Mr. fignry W. Lare, agod 39 years, a native of Liverpool, England, and for a number of years past favorably known to masters of guano ships as the pilot at Baker's Island. LOVERIOGE-At Makawao, on the 20th of December, B. L. overings, aged 64 years, a native of Bristol county, Mass.

o had been a resident of these Islands for many years, and

id been in ill health also for years.

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8. History Repeating itself.

The management of coolies, and the systems peculiar to such laborers best known to the statesmen and writers of England, France and America, are undoubtedly those which prevail in he Secretary of the Treasury proposes to do. It is thought the British and French West Indies, and which have been so ably described and explained by the French writer, M. Cochin, and an American, we

The Jamaican immigration law was strongly opposed by the Anti-slavery Society of England, and the sanction of the Government was very reluctantly given. The present immigration scheme s said to be a victory of the Anti-slavery party of Jamaica. It is not considered a triumph of cansmitted by postal orders during the year 1968 was some- the planting interest, but rather a fair expression of the liberal public sentiment of the island, The objections raised are in some points much the same as have been raised here, and were pressed by the liberal party there because " of a very strong distrust of all measures emanating, or supposed to emanate, from the planting interest. And this distrust is not difficult to account for. whalfing back Fraequird and the steamer Idaho; the former | While the planters of other days were making representations of a great dearth of labor, they were driving Creole labor from the estates by a mistaken policy and oppressive legislation." For "Creole" substitute native labor and the same cause will apply here. We have urged that the "Masters and Servants" law is the most potent cause of the refusal of natives to work upon our

that the coolies obtained at Madras and Calcutta are by far the best laborers; their docility and gentleness amounting to a fault. Of the Chinese the writer says: "The Chinaman is not liked; he is close, cunning, avaricious, unprogressive, quarrelsome, and seldom becomes a permanent colonist. His habits of life are repulsive both to Creole and European." The East Indian coolie is only referred to, and it is claimed in defense of changing their place of residence.

Why immigration became a necessity in the British Colonies is partly explained thus: 1. "Because the planters pursued a policy of coercion that compelled the negroes, in simple self-defense, to abandon estate-service; and the confidence between the proprietary and laboring interests then destroyed has never been restored." The term epercion is the explanation of our " Masters and Servants" law as rendered by the Hon. G. Rhodes, at the recent meetings at Kaumakapili.

The largest wrought from beam ever rous at a single field at a sin pecuniarily, socially, and morally than culti- stacles" and "although inserted from motives of A lot of Texan beef was received at New Orleans in a steamer and the refrigerator apparatus, in good vating for others." Our planters at their meetings said that the native had his kuleana and the richest man in England, and his beir, it is said, will have could support himself so easily that he did not care to labor on a plantation. Natives have always had their kuleanas, and until of late years were always willing to work upon plantations, and we do not believe that they have just 135,999 acres of land-80,090 acres are in cereals, 2,000 in sor- discovered that they can live easier upon their patch of land. The cause of refusal to work upon plantations must be sought for and will be irrigated, at a cost, during the year, in making canals, ditches, found to rest upon the treatment under the " Masters and Servants " law.

3. " Because in the management of his estate he (the planter) insists, as a sine qua non, that his tenant shall be his laborer, and that his relations with the latter shall be strictly those of master ure was amounced recently, it is said, promptly made arrangements to self his house, carriages and horses at Staten Island for the benefit of his creditors. The former firm has since compromised with its creditors on fifty cents to the dollar and speaker in the planting interest, at the Planters' Meeting, said: "That the situation was such that in order to secure labor some plan was necessary by which it might be forced." The same speaker sat in the so-called Constitutional Convention, and in a burst of virtuous indignation declared our plantations to be "despotisms."

> 4. "Because the governing classes have shamefully neglected the welfare of the masses. They have not made the annual decline of population a subject of earnest consideration, nor have they essayed to check it by the adoption of the most ordinary precautions." We ask the Government what practical efforts have you made to arrest the "annual decline?" By legalizing the sale of opium and awa are you not adding fuel to the flame? Do you make your private interests or the public good your first study? Other reasons are given, applicable here, such as a that epidemics have swept off " oursauds from the laboring class; that the labor commanded was transient; at ancertainty, at certain sensons, was such that capitulists were detected fived going 1010 new at ... enterprice, and those already established have

> Speaking of the refered of the negro (natha to these on planterious, of his preference to work upon his own land, the writer says: "I justify him though he carned no more-though he earned less-upon his own plat than he did on an estate. He has selected of his own free will, a life of independence to one of servitude, and the choice ought never to be urged to his detriment or represented as his shame. I have passed over with indifference, as I think it deserves to be passed over, the lamentation of the planter that the 'negro won't work,' because I think that, in the majority of cases, the cry was an ebullition of selfish disappointment at the loss of labor, raised with little consideration for its truth, and without any reference to the subsequent occupation in which the Creole found himself engaged. But it is most unreasonable to say that because the Creole population of Trinidad are unwilling to work in the field, be the reason what it may, the deficiency of labor-out of consideration to them for sooth !- must not be supplied from any other legitimate source."

The last sentence has not the same force in this locality, for natives do work upon some plantations, and it is believed would more willingly work if they were not forced to a compromise with their manhood; if it were not a life of servitude, humiliating because of the forced interpretation of the Constitution which permits the FOR SAR FRANCISCO-Fer stmr Idaho, January 4th-H W enforcement of the "Masters and Servants" law.

We have asked why the idea thrown out by the Trades Association-that the coolies be returned to their own country at the expiration of their term of service-is not a good one, and have received no answer from the planting interest, or the Government, which supports it. cuber 20th, by Rev. J. S. Green, William H. Balley, of Valluku, to Anna, chlest daughter of Cept. Thos. H. Hobron.

" The advantages to be derived from an immigration based on colonizing principles-and the British Government countenances no other-can not be disputed. . Immigration for Jamaica should be advocated wholly irrespective of the deficiency of labor to meet present demands, and upon a broader basis than that of building up the planting interest, or giving it any undue pre-HENNESSEV-At Makawao, December 21st, Thomas Henponderance. That was the wrong of slavery.

The planting interest is, I believe, the most imsident of these Islands for the past thirty years.

The planting interest is, I believe, the most imsident of these Islands for the past thirty years.

fostered at the expense of other interests. When that happens, it necessarily and naturally becomes oligarchic, selfish in its aims and purposes, opposed to popular enlightenment, education and moral discipline. Immigration should be advocated on the ground that the island is capable of sustaining forty people where it now sustains

"Schemes of immigration will fail if the main object of colonization is forgotten. They will fail if the welfare of the people is again made subservient to a mere money interest. They will fail if no discrimination is used in the selection of laborers, who are to become at a future period the mainstay of the island. They will fail if, after the introduction of immigrants, they are turned into beasts of burden, and slavery, under another name, is reinstated. * * They will fail if, finally, false representations are made to seduce laborers to the island, and expectations

are held out to them that can not be realized." The "return system" is viewed from two stand-points. Financially it is urged that "a ship-load of coolies, going back, will take with them from \$40,000 to \$50,000, (no fear of this from these islands, under our system) and, under these circumstances, the heavy tax imposed upon the Colony and the planting interest for their return-passage must be considered a hardship, if not a positive injustice. * * The principle of granting a free return at all is absurd. After making heavy sacrifices to obtain a laboring population, the Colony, by its own act, deprives itself of that population as soon as it is thoroughly educated and inured to service." * * * *

From an economical and moral stand-point we offer the following: "Colonization, and not a temporary supply of labor, is the chief object to be attained. The principle of granting back passages, and allowing immigrants no choice but to accept them, is, in my judgment, an erroneous one. It is not sound political economy, nor is it just to the people who bear the burden of the immigration outlay. It looks like an expiation of some wrong inflicted on the coolie, and is so interpreted abroad. It offers a bonus to the immigrant to go away after he has become an their immigration that they are British subjects | efficient, acclimated laborer. To offer him a bonus to stay would be the wiser policy."

The coolie system peculiar to the British Colonies provides by enactment that " the immigrant laborer is entitled, free of all charges, to a certificate of industrial residence after he has worked five years under indenture. He can shorten this term of service, and receive his certificate by paying a commutation fee of \$20 at the end of the third year, or of \$10 at the end of the fourth year. At the end of the second year, and of each subsequent year, he can, at his own election, 2. "Because land in Jamaica is very cheap and change his employer, and give his service to sioner of Immigration.

tion; and in either event he receives the certificate which frees him from service and conveys the right of naturalization." Every inducement is held out, even to the gift of land and remission of taxes for three years, to urge him to become a thinking and sifting of fallacies for which a majority settler. "Colonization, and not a temporary of voters neither have the taste nor claim the supply of labor, is the chief object to be at-

For the protection of the immigrants the Government appoints a superintendent vested with special powers "who indentures the immigrant to his employer; * * visits and inspects the condition of the immigrants on the estates. * * This officer has also power to cancel any immigrant's indenture if it shall appear to him that the man has been ill used by his employer." The report of this officer is sent to the Government, and it is claimed that the Government supervision is carried " to a point that many consider injurious to the planting interest."

Punishment for refusal to labor is allowed, by imprisonment, for a term not exceeding fourteen days; and in the contract is found the assignment clause, but we can believe that much of the force of these two objectionable points is lost migrants is appointed by the British Government, expeand that the commutation fee robs the contract

that the coolie is better off then when in his own unity prevails in the British West Indies, and under he laws which exist these it excitably may of government protection there is a constant temptahe in Feet with more force than have.

come civilized, forgetting "the gross superstitions in which he was wont to put his faith;" and it is even claimed that " more might be done towards Christianizing and civilizing the people of India in one year than has been done by all under the influence of the most enthusiastic zeal." But we are hardly ready to believe that the coolies " are scholars and catechumens; the masters, instructors and preachers; the plantations, boarding schools and little seminaries; or that the coolie system is a method of education

The discussions on this much vexed labor question will doubtless result in good; for anything which will throw light upon the subject should be put forward, and we know of no better way of showing the probable effects of our present system than by bringing to light the history of other sugar growing localities which have passed through the ordeal.

Protection versus Free Trade. The discussion of these important political. questions appears likely to attract considerable cents a gallon on molasses and syrup, three cents bring the opposite result. a pound on coffee, &c., &c. A protective duty is Let two men, with equal nurantages, so far as

mpost duty shall be levied on goods or other articles ported for the use of the Government or of the nd consumption of foreign diplomatic representatives; goods allowed by foreign treaties to be intro-duced free by whaleships; professional books, im-prompt and punctual in all your engagements. nents and tools of trade in actual use of persons om abroad, and not intended for sale; old houseold effects in use abroad by those bringing them.

sion; but it should not, on the other hand, be and merchandise exported to a foreign country, and brought back in the same condition as when exported, upon which no drawback has been allowed provided, also, that the Minister of Finance may allow the following articles to be imported free of duty on application for that purpose: Trees, shrubs, bulbs, roots, plants and seeds when not intended for sale as merchandise; gold and silver coins; philosophical, chemical, and other apparatus for the use of schools and colleges; curiosities, paintings and statuary not for sale; specimens of botany, miner alogy, geology and other natural sciences, for the use of schools and colleges; all books, maps and charts procured abroad under the direction of the Board of Education, for the use of schools; models of inventions, if not fitted for use; (muchinery of all kinds, if intended for specific use; *) steam engines, sugar, coffee and rice mills, plows, hoes and ther implements of husbandry, imported by, or for any agriculturist, or body of agriculturists, for his or their especial use; bees, birds and fowls, horses, mares, asses, bulls, cows, calves, sheep, swine, and other animals intended for improving the breeds of

> Now the question comes up-may not the free list be wisely extended, so as to admit these and perhaps other articles, which cannot readily be produced here, and which, if laid down at a lower cost, must tend to cheapen labor

Rough lumber and tumber of all kinds. Iron, coal and firewood. Flour, wheat, and bran. Copper, rivets, bolts, and sheathing. Wire for fencing and stone posts. Cotton and wooden cloths.

Tools and unachinery imported by mechanics others for their own use and not for sale.

On the other hand, in order to afford protection and supply the deficiency created in the revenue by admitting the above or other articles free, it may be well to increase the duty on all such articles as can be manufactured here as well as abroad. The extent to which such increase should be carried, is the main question which will be raised and create difference of opinion.

The essay of Mr. Torbert, as published on our fourth page, last week and this, is a clear and sufficiently high to encourage home industry. The essay has been translated into Hawaiian, and well circulated; and it is probable that the prin- by the participants ciples advocated by him will enlist a warm symwill be no lack of support from them, for they ported goods; the chief difficulty will be to regu- | men and women have had, at all times, ready ate and direct their action, so that any changes made will be for the benefit of all.

The Chicago Advance contains an article on this very subject, which is so opportune, that we as is most justly due, all praise and glory to the insert so much of it as is applicable here :

"The rubbish of old issues being cleared away, what new question will divide existing parties or lead to the formation of new ones? Present signs point to the venerable controversy between Protection and Free Trade as the coming question. It may not become the overshadowing one so early as 1872, but from this time forward it must enter plentiful, and the negro has discovered that culti- whomsoever he pleases." These and other con- largely into the thoughts of statesmen as well as the to take the first place in the politics of our time. The mass of voters of the present generation, of the coolies," so said the Hawaiian Commistions, handed down from Whig and Locofoco times " Under his contract the immigrant either and lightly held among the people, the average pubworks out his five years or pays the commuta- lic mind of America is peculiarly unbiased and open to argument and conviction concerning the right solution of this question. It is probably true enough that comparatively few can hope ever fully to understand the matter of Protection and Free Trade, for a clear comprehension of the whole theme requires an

amount of study, of application, and of patient capacity. Most will in this, as in other regards, take their opinions at second-hand, and demagogues will have a fair field for practicing their arts, but there is no more reason to despair of a right final ecision in this case than in any of the others wherein the masses of this country have, after some hesitation and vibration it may be, avoided each extreme and taken the middle course of common sense

Experience will probably show that, in our own case at least, the path of wisdom lies midway between Protection and absolute Free Trade Without doubt non-interference with the laws of trade should be the general rule in our foreign commerce as well as in our domestic traffic, but exceptions should be made whenever greater benefits can, on the whole, be obtained by pursuing a different course, and these exceptions may properly be grouped together in the form of a moderate and judicious tariff on certain importations. While the main object of a tariff should be the raising of revenue in the least burdensome and least vexatious way; it is perfectly legitimate so to arrange the tariff as to incidentally encourage a diversified industry at home; but constant vigilance should be exercised to prevent the tariff from becoming a curse to all industry by when we consider that the superintendent of im- building up monopolies and special interests at the expense of the many. The abuses that have even into our tariff while the people were best with greater things are many and dagment, and important mulifications are almost certain to be made by flow We find that the argument to often used and gress at its approaching session. Far-instance, very few will contend that the percent duties on ferrigin salt, coal and liven save eller fair, processive, or Broutable to the American public. Unders

tion for persons to engage in enterprises that are really unproductive and then ask an increased tariff The British system differs somewhat from the to keep away competition and give them a forced such and it is claimed that under it the pagan market for their wares. This is the abuse which brings all Protection into disrepute, and, so far as it goes, it is a valid argument for entire freedom of trade; but with honest and intelligent legislation there seems to be no good reason why a revenue tariff, incidentally and judiciously fostering a diversity of employments among our people should not prove a beneficent policy for our present and immediate tic missionaries that ever migrated to the East future. The test of every tariff, and of every item of the tariff, must be the highest good of the general public, not the advantage of special classes or particular interests."

> The leading article in this week's Gazette. upon the subject of " Pay as you go," fully confirms our judgment, to the effect that the gentleman who has assumed the editorial duties in connection with that paper would improve with age. One week has shown a marked improvement. We can forgive him for the little dash he made at us, and recommend his readers to mark well the closing paragraph of the leader named: "The More New Acts and Surprising Feats lesson that 1870 will teach us, and that seems to be evidently foreshad wed, as we look along the coming months, is, economy in expenses, and SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 8th, 1870. greater dilligence in business; shortening of credits, and greater strictness in quarterly settle-

The lessons of life,-whether pertaining to attention, especially if any representatives are business, morals or health,-are hard to learn; elected to the coming Legislature pledged to and it is only by frequent rehearsal of the stern bring them before that body. That our tariff is truths involved that they are learned and pracnot what it ought to be, nearly every one will ticed. The main difference between a healthy admit; and during the past ten or twelve years person and the dissolute and sickly is that the several changes have been made, as for instance, former has learned to regard and follow the laws several changes have been made, as for instance, former has learned to regard and follow the laws the protective duty of 11 cents on rice, which of health. So in business, there are certain laws amounts to forty or fifty per cent. ad valorem; the practice of which will invariably insure suc- Will run as a Regular Packet to the above ports. For Freight the duty of two cents a pound on sugar, ten cess, and the neglect of them, will as certainly or Passage apply to

herefore no new thing; while free trade is also means are concerned, start in business at the established, inasmuch as several articles are same thoe; and if one is prompt in all his angageexempt from duty, as is shown by the following ments, and know, the value of money and time his chances of success the three to one as com-"6. Upon all other goods, wares and merchandise pared with his rival who carelessly allows his imported into the Hawaiian Islands, a duty of ten engagements to run on at hap-hazard, until he is The Finest Assortment ever Imported per cent. ad ratorem: provided, however, that no ashamed to meet his creditors, or who has never learned the value of money, and of the interest ing and Queen, naval stores and supplies belong- it can earn for its possessor, when it is allowed to ng to a foreign Government, when imported and help him. And nothing makes the difference used as such; goods imported for the private use between them but the different modes in which

The Turkish Minister has received a telegram and not for sale; wearing apparel, not merchandise, from the Grand Vizier advising him that the of the Hawaiian Kingdom dying abroad ; oil, bone, Porte, was bearer, and that the difficulties between GILLINGHAM—At Kolon, Kanai, on Friday, December 24th. portant money interest at stake, and should not fish or other products of the sea being the catch of the Sullan and Viceroy were definitely and satisfied of the Sullan and Viceroy were definitely and satisfied of the sea being the catch of the Sullan and Viceroy were definitely and satisfied of the sea being the catch of the Sullan and Viceroy were definitely and satisfied of the sea being the catch of the Sullan and Viceroy were definitely and satisfied of the sea being the catch of the Sullan and Viceroy were definitely and satisfied of the sea being the catch of the Sullan and Viceroy were definitely and satisfied of the sea being the catch of the Sullan and Viceroy were definitely and satisfied of the sea being the catch of the Sullan and Viceroy were definitely and satisfied of the sea being the catch of the Sullan and Viceroy were definitely and satisfied of the sea being the catch of the Sullan and Viceroy were definitely and satisfied of the sea being the catch of the Sullan and Viceroy were definitely and satisfied of the sea being the catch of the Sullan and Viceroy were definitely and satisfied of the sea being the catch of the Sullan and Viceroy were definitely and satisfied of the sea being the catch of the Sullan and Viceroy were definitely and satisfied of the sea being the catch of the Sullan and Viceroy were definitely and satisfied of the sea being the catch of the Sullan and Viceroy were definitely and the sea being the catch of the sea

Departure of Dean Harris.

We insert below a farewell address presented to the Dean of Honolulu, on his departure for England per last steamer, and we are informed that it had fifty-six signatures, members and others of the Reformed Catholic Church in this city; that it was also translated into Hawaiian, and received eighty signatures from the Hawaiian members of the church. The Hawaiians took the opportunity of presenting theirs at a farewell breakfast given by them on the morning of his departure. The girls of the Sisters' School presented also a purse; and a few friends did the same on Christmas morning. These little testimonials show that the Dean won the hearts of his parishioners during his stay in Honolulu, and that his departure was regretted by his friends HONOLULU, HAWAHAN ISLES, Christmas, 1869.

To the Very Reverend T. Harris, Dean and Rector

DEAR SIR-We the undersigned have heard with deep regret that, owing to unavoidable circumstances, you have placed your resignation as Dean of the Cathedral and Rector of this parish, in the hands of his Lordship the Bishop of Honolulu, that the same has been accepted, and that it is your intention to leave us on the next steamer, January 4th. We feel that we should be failing in our duty, love

and sympathy, if on this occasion, we did not give utterance to our feelings in addressing you. This to us is a most joyous season, but a gloom is cast over it by your approaching departure. We had most confidently looked forward (as we have good cause to do so in leoking back on this past eighteen months) to a steady growing Catholic work in this parish under your ministrations.

We are thankful to say that we have realized during your stay with us a decided improvement in attendance, worship and devotion at the early morning celebrations, and also at matins and even song. A good work has been commenced and carried on among the young and adults, both foreign and native. in choir training, Bible classes, confirmation classes, guild work and Sunday School. Men and women, who were not in the habit of attending any place of worship, have become regular and devout worshipers at the Cathedral; regular visitation of the hospital forcible argument in favor of a protective tariff, and services monthly at both the hospital and jail have been revived with every prospect of the services being doubled. At both these places, the services have been heartily Catholic, and highly appreciated

A deep devotional and reverential feeling has been awakened in the Hawaiians and those foreigners who pathy among the more intelligent natives, who have come under your inf tence; and this fact is desire to encourage domestic industry. There further manifested by the number who are now candidates for Holy Confirmation. A library in connection with the church, (numbering over 300 vols.) have always been forward to impose taxes on im- has been established and out of debt; the young to you, and by your counsel, admonition and influence, have been led to lead a better life.

In view of all this, (and more too had we time to go into details,) while we most reverentially ascribe, Blessed Three in One and One in Three, yet we regard you as the honored instrument who, under the great head of the church, has achieved these glorious results. We part from you feeling that we ose not only a faithful priest, but also a kind and affectionate friend; one to whom we could go in joy or trouble, prosperity or affliction We do earnestly believe that in you is exemplified the truth "that the prayer of the righteous availeth much," and we ask you to give us, before your departure, a farewel celebration of the Holy Eucharist, so that we may join with you at the sacred altar and receive your benediction. We know that though absent from us, pray that the Lord Jesus will direct, comfort and bless you, wherever you may go; that your labors may be owned and blessed, and should we never meet again in the church militant, our prayer is that we may meet a re-united band in the church triumphant above.

The British government has arranged to purchase all the telegraph lines in the country for \$30,000,-000, and will work them bereafter for the public on the plan of the postoffice. The number of telegraph stations will immediately be doubled-every money-order-office will be a station, and a message dropped in any letter-box or pillar-box will be taken by the postman to the nearest telegraph station and dispatched. There is to be a uniform charge of one shilling for 20 words, whatever the distance. The government will soon see their way to further reductions. We shall come to the day of penny telegrams as well as penny letters.

A Russian paper relates the following account of eccentricity on the part of two Englishmen: A well dressed Englishman came the other day to the English Consul at Odessa, and inquired for the nearest route to India. The Consul advised him to take the steamer. He said he did not want to go by water. Then he could take the stage. No ; ne wanted to go on foot. The Consul looked close at his singular customer, but gave him all the directions in his power for the dangerous journey, and the man left. Several days afterward a second Englishman came around and inquired whether a similarly dressed man had not called at the Consul's on his way on foot to India. The Consul told him ves, and communicated to the second son of Albian doubts as to the saneness of that man. "Oh thing of the sort," was the reply ; " be only bea with me that he would wath an foot from C. isia, and I am following him to be but full!



Hoxolulu, January 3, 1870. CE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons in the Fstate of the late HENRY GILLING-HAM, of Koloa, Kauai, an American citizen, deceased, that I charge of the Estate of said decensed All persons indebted to said Estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims will please present the same to the said D. K Fyse, Esq., or to this Consulate, within sixty days from date THOMAS ADAMSON, Jr.,

MARPER & CHAYTER, SHIP AND GENERAL BLACKSMITHS. Shop on the Esplanade, near the Cus Where they are prepared to execute all orders

in their line with promptness and in a workmanlike manner.

Horse-shocing done with neatness and dispatch. 711-1y

NOTICE !

A LL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST A the Estate of HENRY W. LAKE, deceased, are desired to present them to the undersigned, and all those who are Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul General. H. B. M.'s Consulate General. Honolulu, January 7, 1870.

Great Eastern Circus!

25 Don't fail to see the Comic Afterpiece.

Children under 12 years of age, half price. FOR KONA AND KAU.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Schooner Active. CAPT. MELLISH. WALKER & ALLEN, Agents. FINE

Cambric Edgings and Insertions JUST RECEIVED By Steamer from England, For Sale at Low Prices,

CASTLE & COOKE.

PY-

TWNE HEMSTITCHED HANDKER CHIEFS, Novelty Pans, Fine Buckskin and Kid Gauss Sine Taffeta Ribbons, assorted colors-Watered. Fine Black Bilt Belling, 2 loches wide, Fine bilk Girdles and Tassels, assorted colors Ladles', Gents', Misses' and Boys' Hose,

The Remains of George Peabody.

In the obsequies attending the funeral of this distinguished American, and the transfer of his remains to their resting place in Massachusetts. the English Government and people have shown a disposition to do all that they can to create a kindly feeling with the American people. The display at the funeral held in Westminster Abbey and the privilege of allowing the corpse to be deposited in that honored mausoleum till transferred to the ship which has taken it to America -all have shown the greatest respect for this great man and to his country.

The vessel detailed for this service was the Monarch, over five thousand tons burthen, one of the largest and finest in the English navy. She was to be accompanied by two or three English and American vessels, and the whole squadron sailed from London on the 11th of December. The telegraph, under date of the 13th, gives the squadron's departure :

The remains of George Peabody were received on board the ironclad Monarch on Saturday. The ceremony was attended with many demonstrations of respect Several distinguished persons accompanied the remains to the place of embarkation. They were received by the city authorities of Portsmouth, and the officers and marines of the Monarch and of the United States steamer Plymouth. The ships in the harbor displayed their flags at half mast and dipped their ensigns. The Monarch steamed out, and minute gans were fired. Minister Motley addressed Capt, Commercil, Com-

mander of the Monarch, referring to the great honor paid to Mr. Peabody by the heads of the great nations in sending their war vessels as a special escort of his remains to his native country. On the part of the relatives of the deceased he confided the remains to the Captain's keeping.

Capt. Commercell replied, accepting the sacred

trust, and assuring him that the remains should be

cared for with the most jealous interest. While referring to the death of this dis tinguished man, we may add here that his will leaves about two millions to be divided among his relations living in America and England. dollars, had been given away during his lifetime. The principal gifts were, a fund to educate the poor at the South, three millions; to the Peabody Saturday Jan. 22 Monday Institute in Baltimore, one million; and to erect and support houses for industrious poor in London between two and three millions. His name will be remembered by posterity, among the greatest and most disinterested benefactors of his race.

To Builders and Carpenters. SEALED PROPOSALS FOR CON-

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR CON-STRUCTING the East Mani Female Seminary, at Ma-kawao, Mani, will be received by the Board of Trustees until WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25, 1870. Plans and Specifications for the same can be seen at the Office of C. R. BISHOP, Esq., Honolulu, and also with the undersigned at Wailuku, Maui.
All Proposals to be addressed to Dr. C. S. KITTREDGE, Cambridge. Secretary East Mani Female Seminary, Wailuku, Mani. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any and all bids as the good of the Institution may require. Per order,
711 2t C. S. KITTREDGE, Sec'y.

NOTICE. WILL PAY NO DEBTS CONTRACTED in my name from this date without my written order.

D. KEALOHA. Honolulu. January 8, 1870. California Beef.

25 BBLS. CALIFORNIA BEEF. - FOR Sale by (211 4t ins) ADAMS & WILDER. California Bams. 10 BBLS. CALIFORNIA HAMS IN

Canned Fruits.

A SMALL INVOICE OF A. LUSK & CO,'S Pears, Apricots, Blackberries, Raspberries, Pie Fruits, &c.

(711 4t ins) ADAMS & WILDER. California Oats and Bran, EX IDABO. FOR SALE BY ADAMS & WILDER.

Oil Shooks. 400 BARRELS SECOND-HAND OIL.

Salmon. BARRELS AND HALF BAR-BRELS Best Red SALMON. For sale by C. BREWER & CO.

Bernen mend therin. 20 TONS OF DATE, 5 TONE OF BRA

STATIUNERY STUCK :

Quick Sales & Small Profits

THE RECENT LARGE DECLINE IN THE PREMIUM O . GOLD IN NEW YORK

Having Greatly Reduced the Cost

All kinds of American

WRITING AND PRINTING PAPER

And Materials! I AM ENABLED

PURCHASING MY GOODS For Cash,

REDUCED PRICES!

Best Congress Letter Paper, \$4 00 a R'm Best Record Cap Paper, Best Commercial Note Paper, 3 00 Heavy Bill Paper, ALL OTHER

Papers, Envelopes, &c., AT LIKE REDUCED RATES. IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT THE TRADE.

H. M. WHITNEY. Honolulu, January, 1870. NOTICE.

TERY FINE AND MEDIUM BOURBON WHISKEY, In five and ten gallon kegs, and in half barrels.

Gin in Cases, large and small bottles. JAMAICA RUM,

IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT, FOR SALE IN BOND, BY BROWN & CO. MOTOGRAPH ALBUMS. EW ASSORTMENT JUST RECEIVED,

Payson's Indelible Ink. MOR MARKING LINEN, TO BE US.

from 12 to 200 penures each. For sale by

Hawaiian Packet Line SAN FRANCISCO!

THE A 1 CLIPPER BARK Ethan Allen H. P. SNOW, Muster,

Will have Quick Dispatch for above Por For Freight or Passage, having superior accommodations (Cabin and Steerage Passengers, apply to 710 WALKER & ALLEN, Agents. Regular Dispatch Line

SAN FRANCISCO! THE AMERICAN CLIPPER BARK

COMET FULLER, MASTER. Will have Dispatch for the above Port. For Freight or Passage, having superior secomme

cabin and steerage passengers, apply to
C. BREWER & Co., Agents STEAM COMMUNICATION -BETWEEN-HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO

North Pacific Transportation Co

STEAMSHIP IDAHO

HONOLULU. SAN FRANCISCO. DEPARTURES.

tion, apply to CAPTAIN R. S. FLOYD.

Saturday Feb. 26 Monday

Hawaiian Packet Line 100 1 PORTLAND, OREGON THE FINE AMERICAN CLIPPER BARK

Will have Dispatch for the above Port For Freight or Passage, having superior accommodation WALKER & ALLEN, Agents. 185 FOR VICTORIA, V. I.

FROST, MASTER.

BYZANTIUM 702 2 The British Brig CALHOUN, MASTER. Will have Dispatch for the above Port For freight or passage, apply to WALKER & ALLEN, Agents, FO 5

FOR SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNEDEL One Express Wagon,

Family Grocery and Feed Store Jake) NOTICE. W HEREBY FORBID ANY ONE TRUST. (705 st) MRS. CAROLINE WALSH.

FOR SALE. A SUPERIOR UPRIGHT PIANCE K POST OFFICE BOX NO. 52 of Sale NOTICE.

I WANT TO BUY BEEF

Polar and Sports NOT LOSS.

DUNCAN & CROCKETT, BLACKSMITHS, SHOP ON THE ESPLANADE

THE SENT -A SAULE, A PARTIAL HE T.

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., Shipping & Commission Merchants No. 218 California Street. PRINCEVILLE PLANTATION

Sugar and Molasses-Crop 1869. COMING IN. FOR SALE IN QUANTIES Family Grocery & Feed Store_

NEW GOODS Received Per Steamer "Idaho."

ON WEDNESDAY, 29th INST.

COLDEN GATE EX. FAMILY FLOUR Kegs Overland Butter

New California Hams and Streak Bacon, New Smoked Reef. Cases bost Cream Cheese, Cases Pacific Cudfish.

Cases Condensed Milk, Eagle brandan Cases Clear Starch, Cases fresh Lard, Half rolls Family Por TINS CRACKERS AND CAKES, ASSORTED,

Cases and qr. cases Saloon Bread, Bags Humboldt Potatoes Boxes fresh Onions was

Cases Table Fruits, Assorted Kinds, Mediterranean Figs, Cases Dessicated Codfish, Fresh Beets and Turnips,

English Walnuts Cases 11b Lobsters

Cases Odling's Pickles -- Therkins CASES CUTTING'S JELLIES, pts. &

BOXES PRESH APPLES FOR BALLE LOW BY 1, BARTLETT,

Family Grocery and Fred Store.